

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

No. 10A, Queen's Road Central  
 C. D. HARMAN  
 Agent  
 Hongkong 12nd August, 1960



## Intimations.

## DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.  
HOT WEATHER DRINKS.

DAKIN'S ACIDULATED FRUIT SYRUPS.

JARGONELLE PEAR, LEMON, MORELA CHERRY, PINEAPPLE, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY.

Mixed with plain or Aerated Water forms a Delicious Drink.

75 cents per quart bottle. \$8 per dozen quarts.

DARIN'S LIME FRUIT CORDIAL, with Aerated Water makes a most refreshing thirst-quenching drink with a decided cooling effect upon the system thereby preventing prickly heat, boils, and other troubles of this class.

Per Quart bottle 50 cents. Per dozen bottles 5.50 cents.

MONTSELT LIME JUICE.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 &amp; 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 25th August, 1890.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

All signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS:

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

Tonic Water

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., LIMITED, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &amp;c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this daily issue not later than Three o'clock so as to permit of the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisements. Terms can be learned on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

BIRTH.

On the 25th inst., at No. 17, Bellillo Terrace, the wife of JAMES S. HAGEN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd instant, at Victoria View, British Kowloon, by the Rev. C. H. Bondfield, EDWARD JOHN MAIR, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., to MIRANDA, daughter of Pierre Mann, of Lille, France.

On Saturday, 16th August, at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. Pere Colombel, PAUL REY, of St. Genest de Beaulieu (France), to ELISA BRAMATI, of Turigo (Italy).

DEATHS.

At Moukden, Manchuria, on the 5th August, of typhus fever, FLORENCE MARY, wife of T. M. Young, M.B., aged 26 years. She never pleased herself.

At Shanghai, on the 19th August, N. C. R. PRINCE, of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, aged 33 years.

At the China Inland Mission, on Wednesday morning, 20th August, Miss DORA HAMILTON, late of the Southern Methodist Mission, aged 30 years.

On 10th August, at sea, en route to Kobe, the Rev. T. H. HARVEY, of the Church Missionary Society, N. go.

At Shanghai, on the 15th August, MARY ALICE, the beloved wife of S. Whitehead, aged 25 years.

At 23, Seward Road, Shanghai, on the 16th August, WILLIAM BUCHANAN, aged 38 years.

At Maria's home, Home of the Woman's Union Mission, Shanghai, on Sunday, 17th August, Miss ANNA C. SAMPSON, of the Southern Presbyterian Mission, Scotch, aged fifty-three.

At No. 8, Seward Road, Shanghai, on the 21st August, JAMES DALZIEL, of the American Bible Society, aged 43 years.

## TELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1890.

## THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

LONDON, August 16th.

Lord Salisbury in a despatch has refused and disallowed the American claim for sole jurisdiction in the Behring's sea, and has proposed arbitration.

IRELAND

A serious failure of the potato crop has taken place in Ireland.

LABOR CRISIS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE STRIKE OF MARINE OFFICERS.

August 23rd.

The collieries are closing, owing to the difficulty of transport. The iron works and factories in Victoria and New South Wales are stopping, being short of coal. There is a general paralysis of trade, and provisions are ruinously dear.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

COL. CRASPER and Capt. Collinson are looking for tigers in the Native States, with poor success.

A STRIKE among the employees of the Post Office at Penang is reported as having been suppressed with some difficulty.

CAPT. PATTERSON arrived at Singapore on the 17th inst. and was at once carried to the Hospital on his bed, as he could not be otherwise moved.

THE Japan Gazette hears that the German steamer *Aperenda* just returned from Yokohama, has been disposed of to Japanese for \$20,000.

At the Tipping (Perak) Races a fortnight ago, the winner of one popular race had not a single backer on the totalisator! That isn't our luck.

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Stentor*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 24th inst., and is due on the 30th.

A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's extra steamer *Canton* left Singapore for this port at 11 a.m. yesterday, and not the mail steamer *Ganges* as notified yesterday.THE Stanley???? Company closed their season at Shanghai on the 16th inst. The *N. C. Daily News* is free to admit "that their stay has not been an unqualified success there can be no denying." Which we can almost believe.Miss Grace Plaiside's *My Sunnithair* Company have deviated from their programme, very remunerative offers having induced them to give a few performances in Deli, for which place they left Penang on the 14th inst. They will get here just the same.

It has been long—and we hope it will be long again—since we published such a melancholy catalogue of obituaries as we take to-day from our Shanghai exchanges. We hear that Mr. H. Browitt, solicitor, who was married about a month ago, died on Saturday last.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock:—

Overture—"Schubert".....Surge.

Value....."Mirebel".....Lt. Thiers.

Polpot....."Suzanna".....Floor.

Comet Solo....."The Artist".....Kappay.

Selection....."The Goodfellow".....Sullivan.

THE dissection amongst officers is apparently spreading to engineers, as the whole of the *Memorial* engineers struck work to-day. They are now ashore, and rumors are afloat that should Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the local agents of the steamer, refuse to grant the demand made for increase of pay—which will bring their wages up to coast rates—a general strike will be the result.AT the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Robinson, Ip Chi, a coolie, was charged on remand with the manslaughter of another coolie during a fight on the 18th inst. Mr. Hastings was for the prosecution. The medical evidence showed that death was due to *peritonitis*. It transpired that the day after the fight deceased did not complain much, and declined to go to hospital, saying that it was only accidental. He died two or three days later, however. His Worship committed the case for trial at the next Sessions.THE *N. C. Daily News* gives the following details of the collision between the China Merchants Company's steamers *Kiangyih* and *Kiangyung*, which occurred on the Yangtsa on the 15th inst.—The former had left Hankow on her return voyage to Shanghai and the latter was bound up. The vessel sighted each other off Silver Island below Chinkiang about 10 o'clock on Friday night and the captain of both steamers were on deck at the time; the night was fine and stary and the vessel's lights were burning. As they approached, the *Kiangyih*, the down steamer, which consequently had the right of way, signalled what she was going to do by blowing her whistle. This was answered by the *Kiangyung*, but the two vessels came into collision, the *Kiangyih* getting right across the bows of the *Kiangyung*, which crashed into her abreast of the saloon, cutting through the starboard guard and piercing the hull, so that the steam of the *Kiangyih*, entered the saloon of the *Kiangyung*, making a hole about twelve feet wide and extending a couple of feet below the water line. The *Kiangyih* immediately backed out and the *Kiangyung* poured into the hole she had made. Under these circumstances, Captain Perkins of the *Kiangyung*, found it necessary to run his vessel ashore, which was effected in about three minutes, and she took the ground on the lower end of Silver Island spit, where she is at present. The *Kiangyih* did not receive much damage. One plate on the port side above the water line was pierced and has since been replaced, while one or two others were only dented. The wood-work above this was smashed, but the whole extent of the damage sustained by the *Kiangyih* is not serious.—A later report says that the *Kiangyung* got into dock.We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" liner *Glenfruite*, from London, will leave Singapore for Hongkong this evening.

ABOUT 8.30 on the night of the 20th inst. thirty-two convicts escaped from the Hongkew Police Station, Shanghai, by means of a hole in the upper part of a wall. Five men were recaptured, but the rest are still at large.

THE Brisbane directors of the Raub Mining Company have wired that the annual meeting of shareholders is to be held on the 8th September, and that Mr. Bibby must finish his first crushing in time to let the results be known at Shanghai on the 6th September.

The Australian directors have engaged, and are sending at once, a party of experienced miners to add to the strength of the European staff, so as to permit of the quicker development of the mine.

THE force squall which so suddenly swept across the Harbour about six o'clock last night caused much consternation among the boat-people, and many narrow escapes from accidents were witnessed. Three well-known amateur carmen, when out in mid-stream, had to be taken on board a launch by a good Samaritan, their craft being on the point of swamping, and another individual returned to the Recreation Club in a tickish, with coolies carrying his water-bowl, which had sunk beneath him.

"SPECIAL" sends the following to the *Shanghai Mercury*—Through somewhat early for a sporting article on racing, a few remarks on our prospects, only have been made through. China and at Hongkong may prove acceptable. In Tientsin the outlook is exceedingly gloomy for a fall meeting, though it is possible the water may take off sufficiently, but in any case the course will be dangerously trappy. There's some talk of many of the Tientsin cracks competing with the Shanghai and Hongkong ones. I should be glad to see this, as the class of ponies that raced there last Spring were undoubtedly superior to any that ever ran there before, not even excepting *Orlando*. Such ponies as *Burth*, *Day Dream*, *Burgess* and *Niphtie* are all eligible for the St. Leger here. The first pony to be put in the stable is already here, and in the Levantine stable (purchased for £2,000). *Rathbourn* and some others are also not to be despised, and in view of the almost certainty that there will be no racing in Tientsin, it's highly probable we shall be able to judge their respective merits for ourselves. Racing in Chefoo is a thing of the past. Now and then a few scratch races are put up amongst the visitors. We must not forget, however, that Chefoo gave us the phenomenal pony *Black Saffin* (which won 34 races and ran one dead heat), and it only wants another Cornab to resuscitate racing there. As for Shanghai, our prospects at the first glance are not encouraging as the world wish. Mr. Buxey's stable will not be raced here, and I doubt if many from the Ewo lot will either. The great strength of Mr. Sassoon's stable deters many from entering on an almost hopeless task. Then, again, what are we to do for griffins? The miserable lot we must pick and choose from out of overland ponies can hardly compete with any chance of success with the highly tried keep-over ones under Mr. Curcume's charge, so we must look for sport more to the old ponies. It's practically Sassoon's. The field, and it remains to be seen what the field will consist of. But out of the lot, Ewo is strong in numbers, but weak in class respects. Humphreys has a few good ponies (only two of which would rank in the 1st class) *Honi Guard* is good, so are the Tientsin ponies (but they are not here). Mr. Sid has a lot of ponies that are nearly 1st class, and I understand proposes racing them here as well as in Hongkong. (It's to be hoped he does; we want something to give it a fillip). I doubt if I have overlooked anything of much importance. Training and riding go a very long way towards success and it's quite on the cards that the big stable makes as much of a snail of it as on other occasions at present it looks like to on Sassoon's. The field. I shall take in Foochow, Amoy and Hongkong in my next.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice).

AN INSURANCE CLAIM.

J. S. LUCAS sued the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg for \$1500, on a fire insurance policy. Mr. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Wilkinson) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. J. Leach (instructed by Mr. Hastings) defended.

Mr. Francis read the pleadings, which set out that the plaintiff, who was described as a trader, insured "his property and personal effects at 31 Ewo Street, Amoy, in March last, for \$1500, and a claim made, but repudiated, the goods of the defendant Company—Messrs. Siemens and Co.—denying that goods to the value of \$1434 had been destroyed as alleged, and offering \$500.—The only question to be decided, Mr. Francis added, was as to the value of the goods destroyed.

The plaintiff said that he was a dealer in all sorts of things, which he bought at auctions. On the 1st March his house was burnt out, and the salvage sold by the defendants, who kept the proceeds. An inventory was made by the Police and plaintiff's solicitor's clerk, and he only claimed on what was shown therein, at the auction prices.

Cross-examined—He had no vouchers to show what he paid, but knew where he bought most of the things. He had nothing in his store that had been there more than two years.

Several tradesmen were called to prove the purchase of the goods by the plaintiff.

For the defence, Mr. Rapp, auctioneer, said that he had valued the *debris* after the fire, and found the goods and furniture worth a lot of rubbish, very old, and in a dirty state. The witness then went through the inventory made up after the fire by the plaintiff and gave his opinion as to the value of the different articles, which was very much below the plaintiff's prices. He finally totaled the whole amount up to \$722.

He further stated that he afterwards sold the whole lot for \$226, which, after his fees were deducted, left \$224.

Cross-examined, he stated that he had never been at Mr. Lucas' store before the fire. He had sold him goods at \$1.50 per case since the salvage sale, but knew that the goods had been standing in an open shed six weeks after the fire.

Sgt. Wicheil said that the goods were apparently almost worthless.

Mr. Koch, clerk in charge of the Insurance department for Messrs. Siemens, testified that in 1886 he took the risk on the goods of Mr. Lucas and found his goods, and especially his personal effects, at that time in good condition, which went to show that the plaintiff was then in good circumstances. After the fire he examined them again, and found everything in a bad state—big goods being a lot of rubbish and his personal effects in a neglected state. He thought \$500 a good value for his goods and personal effects.

Cross-examined—He did not go into all the cases, because, being an experienced valuator, he could do so without opening every case.

After brief addresses by Mr. Leach and Mr. Francis.

His lordship said that with cases of this sort he was disposed to deal somewhat liberally, as the party was usually taken by surprise, and was at considerable disadvantage owing to the fact that he was for some time unable to enter into possession of his goods after the fire. As there were no books of reference or anything to guide the Court, he thought it best to go through the whole inventory provided by plaintiff after the fire, and comparing it with the figures of Mr. Rapp, which he considered were perhaps, according to an auctioneer's views, considerably under the real cost of the goods. He would therefore give judgment for the plaintiff with costs for \$475, in addition to the \$500 paid into Court.

THE "TAIYUAN" STOWAWAYS CASE.

Charles Nathaniel Betts, second steward of the C. N. Co.'s Australian liner *Taiyuan*, and two Chinamen, were again brought before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court this afternoon, to answer to the charge of smuggling eight Chinese on board the said steamer on the 11th of June last. Mr. Hastings appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Mossop defended one of the Chinese.Henry Saultau Bishop, chief steward of the steamship *Taiyuan*, said the vessel sailed for Sydney on the 11th of June last. I know the second steward Betts; he was our second steward. Before we sailed I heard the order given for the ship to be searched. Betts had to search the after part of the ship. When we came to Moreton Bay Betts was "told off" to search the after part of the ship again, and the same duty fell to his lot at Sydney. In the after part of the ship the "boys" room and rice room are situated. When we got to Sydney eight Chinese were found in the refrigerator. The second steward has to serve outstays. Both the refrigerator and the rice-room are always locked and the keys were entrusted to the defendant, Betts. In the course of his duty Betts would have to go to the rice room four times a week, and to the refrigerator every morning. Unless the keys were stolen it would be impossible, I should say, for stowaways to be concealed in either the rice room or refrigerator without the connivance of Betts. The receipt now shown me was handed to me in Sydney by the "boy" told me that he got the receipt from Betts. Upon arrival in Hongkong the eight stowaways were arrested and taken ashore. Betts made a statement here, in presence of Mr. Beart and myself, whereby I understood he was implicated. That admission was made on board the ship.

To his Worship—The chief officer gave me the order respecting the search for stowaways prior to our departure from Hongkong. The defendant was pointed out as the "boy" who led the stowaways. We had on board two Chinese passengers, with papers, for Queensland. I don't know if that is the full complement allowed for Queensland.

Betts—Was I not present at the official interview in Sydney?

Witness—I don't know—I can't remember. I asked Mr. Kwong Tart where the stowaways were put, as an imputation was cast on me. He said at first, when asked if no European was "in the swim" but that there was not, but qualified it afterwards.

Betts—Was there any statement made about the ill-treatment of the stowaways?

Witness—Yes, it was said the second cook kicked them down the refrigerator with his boots.

—There was nothing said about me putting them in the refrigerator?

Witness—No, you were brought in it afterwards.

Betts—Will you swear you didn't tell me the No. 1 "boy" had admitted speaking to you about the stowaways before leaving Hongkong?

Witness—I think I will swear it.

Betts—Did not you say that the third class passengers and "boys" were putting away more "chow" than usual?

Witness—I may have done so, casually.

Betts—Did you hear what sum of money I was to receive for this connection?

Witness—I heard afterwards, while these proceedings were going on, that you were to get \$360 in instalments.

To his Worship—The Mr. Kwong Tart referred to was the Chinese Consul at Sydney, who acted as our attorney in the matter of the stowaways. I never saw the third defendant, the master of the *Kung-wo* shop before I came here to-day.

Mr. Hastings—That is all the evidence, your Worship. I would suggest that the prisoners be asked if they have any statement to make.

Mr. Mossop—I want to know if Lo Akit is here, ready for cross-examination? It was agreed that the understanding that I should be afforded an opportunity of cross-examining him that I consented to an adjournment.

Mr. Hastings—As far as we know he is not in Hongkong.

Mr. Mossop—I wrote to your Worship's chief clerk about it. Has Lo Akit been made to sign his depositions?

His Worship—No, he has not.

Mr. Mossop—I have only appeared in this case once before, when it was formally adjourned by Mr. Woodhouse. I then agreed to be bound by the understanding that Lo Akit would be produced. This is my second appearance only.

His Worship—I think Lo Akit should have signed his depositions. It was I who adjourned it.

Mr. Beart was then recalled and said—The *Taiyuan* had her full complement of passengers, two to each 500 tons.

Mr. Mossop—I submit there is no evidence against my client in the absence of Lo Akit, and he should be at once discharged.

His Worship—I have had Akit's evidence before me, and the charges are not quite correct in the summons.

Mr. Mossop—Is your Worship going to deal with the case or send it for trial until we get Lo Akit back?

The first defendant then said—I know nothing for we sailed soon after I "signed on." The second day out from Hongkong the second steward told me take "chow" to some people. I asked "What people?" He said, "Do as I tell you." I went to take the rice, and the second steward opened the rice-room door. I then put the boiled rice inside, and went about my duties. The same thing was repeated at 5 p.m. I asked the second steward who they were, but he said that I must not concern myself, and that I could not tell any one who might ask me about it. As to searching for the stowaways I know nothing.

Mr. Mossop—I hardly think it is worth my while to address you on behalf of my client.

Mr. Hastings—We will withdraw the charge against Mr. Mossop's client, the third defendant, as there is no corroborative evidence—Lo Akit not having been cross-examined and being away.

But the prosecution ought to have brought the stowaways up here so that I could have examined them at length. The "boys" are all in collusion against me. It's a "job."

The chief steward, recalled and cross-examined, said—I know it is true that the No. 1 "boy" reported to me that the other "boys" threatened to kill him on the voyage up from

Sydney to Hongkong, because he gave the first information to us about the stowaways. You told me about the money you were to get. You admitted the whole affair after Kwong Tart found it all out. My own opinion is that all the "boys" were in it—that they got a small sum of money to keep it dark.

Betts—I ask your Worship; is the story of the No. 1 "boy" feasible, that the "boys" were to get \$40 each and myself \$100 for each of the stowaways?

Mr. Hastings—I would suggest that the statement of Betts, made before Mr. Beart upon arrival here from Sydney, be read to the Court and put in evidence.

His Worship—But Betts does not admit it as a confession. I will put Mr. Beart in the box for cross-examination upon the written statement.

Mr. Beart was then recalled, and in reply to Betts said—I did tell you that Mr. Mackintosh wanted to see you. The paper in question contains answers to the questions I put to you. As you were leaving Mr. Mackintosh's room I called you back, and asked you to sign the statement.

To his Worship—I'm going up with Betts to the office. I did not say to him that he had better make a "clean breast of the affair" and thus get it over. As far as Betts was concerned I did not even hint that he would be dismissed if he did not come in and make a statement.

To Betts—You were asked to come back to the office again on the Monday, following the Saturday on which you signed the statement.

Mr. Hastings—I would ask that the statement be read.

His Worship—I fancy that Mr. Beart, being close to the head of the house, to a certain extent inadvertently intimidated Betts. I think Betts should have been specially cautioned before he made the statement. There may have been an imaginary inducement.

Mr. Beart, recalled—I heard while in the launch leaving the steamer, that Betts wanted to make a confession. I went back to the ship and Betts then offered to write a letter to explain the affair fully. I said it would be more satisfactory if he would confess at the office.

To Betts—The reason you gave me for offering to make a statement was, because you did not want the chief steward to suffer owing to any fault on your part.

His Worship—The motive seems clearly to have emanated from Betts' own mind, and the statement is therefore admissible in evidence.

The statement, which contained a full admission of his guilt as referred to, was then read by the Clerk of the Court, subsequent to which the defendant verbally corrected it by saying that it was falsely entered therein that he was acquainted with the terms of the Australian Restriction Act 1881. He was not aware of it.

At this juncture his Worship adjourned the case until Thursday morning.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams from San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" from our last night's issue:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25th.

Neldoff the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, has presented a Note from Russia to the Porte declaring that the granting by Turkey of the concessions demanded by Bulgaria would humiliate the Sultan. The Bulgarian demands, the note says, are maneuvers to strengthen the tottering throne of Prince Ferdinand and his illegals. Furthermore the note says that Bulgaria is hostile to Russia, and that the Porte's concession to that principality would be an unfriendly act toward Russia, and might lead to serious consequences.

The attitude of Russia as displayed by the note seriously exercises the Porte.

ODESSA, July 25th.

It is officially announced that there have been seventy fatal cases of Asiatic cholera in Baku and vicinity. The heat is intense.

VIENNA, July 25th.

Two earthquake shocks were felt in the Muehl district yesterday. Another shock was felt to-day at Tscherna, Moravia.

MADRID, July 25th.

Thirty Arabs were killed in the recent fighting at Melilla, Morocco.

MUNICH, July 25th.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria has repeatedly refused to look upon the marriage of Count Pappenheim to Miss Wheeler of Philadelphia other than as a mere alliance.

Therefore, the Count has ceded his hereditary right to his younger brother, Ludwig, though he has contracted to pay off mortgages upon the family property now under public administration by annually contributing 500,000 marks from his wife's dowry.

HAMBURG, July 25th.

There is excitement and indignation here over the coming to this garrison of the Seventeenth Leicester Regiment. The cause is that bad blood has existed for over a quarter of a century between the Hailgionians and the regiment in question, owing to the multry and lots of thirty years ago.

It is said that a petition will be presented to the military authorities asking that the regiment "Gren



was shot by his own men. A short armistice was held at noon and an effort was made to stop the butchery. The armistice lasted one hour. At 1 o'clock the ships began firing on the Government House, P. Leirini having refused to accept the terms of the Provisional Government.

The Civilian Union (viz. twenty tugboats and the gunboats Chacabuco, Mespu, Cannabona and Retiro. The British gunboats Beagle and Bramble have arrived to protect the English inhabitants.

Sunday, 3 p.m.  
The whole navy has declared in favor of the Provisional Government. The Patagona is bombarding the Government House and the Parana shelling President Celman's residence. The gunboats command the railways from the north.

Monday, 9th a.m.  
The war ships ceased bombarding. Bulletins announce that the revolution has triumphed. It is certain that the Provisional Government will have the best of the fighting.

President Celman's troops have occupied the houses around the plaza. The Mayor has placed light artillery in the plaza. The demands of the Civilian Union have been reduced to a request that President Celman resign. The fleet lies a good way out with steam up. The armistice has been extended until 1 o'clock.

President Celman's officials assert that the Provisionals are treating for surrender, but this is disbelieved. Forty-six cannons have arrived for Celman's forces, also 1,200 troops. The foreign Ministers have instructed the commanders of the American, British, and Spanish gunboats if the fleet resists, to bombard to protest jointly; that it is contrary to the rules of war to bombard an open city without notice.

The Government troops have resumed firing. The streets leading to the Plaza Mayor are blockaded with bales of hay. Celman has offered terms to the civilians, promising not to proceed against civilians surrendering, and to permit officers supporting the Provisional Government to resign. The troops of the civilians show no signs of yielding. Celman's troops tried to carry the artillery positions of the civilians, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

3.30 p.m.  
The chiefs of the Civilian Union have rejected Celman's terms. The troops half the decision with vivas and firing was resumed.

The British Minister at Buenos Ayres sent a dispatch to the Foreign Office last night stating that the revolution was proceeding; that there had been heavy firing. The dispatch further says that an armistice has been arranged until to-morrow. The town is temporarily quiet.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres states that the leaders of the revolutionary movement belonged to that city. They were intended that the best positions under the Government were given to men from the Province of Cordoba. The dispatch further says that Senor Roca will probably resume the Presidency, as it is believed that he is the only man capable of restoring order. Previous to arranging the armistice the war ships, which just joined the revolutionary movement, bombarded the loyalist stronghold.

In the House of Lords to-night Baron Stratheden raised the question as to whether the office of Premier ought to be combined with that of Foreign Secretary. Lord Salisbury replied that Mr. Gladstone had asserted that it was impossible for one man to discharge the duties of both offices unless possessed of superhuman energy.

The village of Brac, in Scotland, was nearly destroyed by fire to-day. Many buildings were burned. Five women were killed and many persons injured.

Mr. Gill, counsel for Wertheimer, co-respondent in the Dunlop divorce case, delivered a vigorous address to the jury this afternoon. Lady Dunlop entered the witness-box looking exhausted.

She, however, bore the ordeal of a long and searching examination splendidly. She detailed the history of her relations with Weston, the father of her child, and solemnly declared that she had never been Wertheimer's mistress.

After her marriage she begged Lord Dunlop to take her to Australia, as he promised, but he said if he went alone his father would allow him, upon his return, to live with her.

If he remained in England his father would have nothing to do with him. Dunlop left immediately. Lady Dunlop said she never loved Wertheimer, who she asserted was never loved. Lady Dunlop and her sister upon leaving the courtroom were followed through the streets by a crowd. One of the documents handed to the Judge, but which was not read, was from Lord Albert Osborne, who took that method of denying on oath the testimony of Marm duke Wood that he was one of the three who took a penny to see who should marry Lady Dunlop.

PARIS, July 28th.  
A number of members of the Argentine colony in this city published a note in *La Liberté*, calling for revolution in Buenos Ayres, because, they say, President Celman's financial policy has ruined the public credit and private fortunes.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, sent at 10 a.m., says the Government troops have been largely re-enforced, and President Celman has returned.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.  
A telegram was received this morning by the Acting Secretary of State from Minister Pitkin at Buenos Ayres, stating that a revolution of arms was in progress, that the army was divided and that a siege had been declared.

NEW YORK, July 28th.  
There is a genuine case of leprosy in this city. The victim is Manuel Garza, 20 years old, the son of a noble family in Spain, who has been attending the military academy at Chester, Pa. For a week he has been stopping at a Spanish-American boarding-house on East Twenty-fifth Street, making liable to his loathsome disease numerous boarders.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28th.  
A large crowd of Armenians gathered in the Armenian cathedral in this city yesterday for the purpose of re-nominating with the Patriarch of the church for his weak action toward the Porte regarding outrages perpetrated by Turks in Armenia, and to demand his resignation. One of the crowd mounted a chair in the cathedral and demanded that the Patriarch explain the events that had occurred at Erzerum and the position of affairs in Armenia.

The Patriarch protested against the action of the mob, and declared that the sacred edifice was no place for a demonstration. This answer to their demands exasperated the mob, and they rushed upon the Patriarch, dragged him from the pulpit and otherwise maltreated him. After being very roughly treated the Patriarch finally succeeded in breaking loose and made his escape.

Military assistance was asked for and a body of Turkish troops was sent to restore order, but when they entered the cathedral and tried to clear the building they met with desperate resistance.

The mob was armed with revolvers and killed several, and a bloody conflict ensued between them and the troops. Four of the soldiers and three of the sisters were killed and

others were injured before the mob was driven from the building. The cathedral is now closed.

MANCHESTER, July 28th.  
A fearful accident happened in the new Manchester ship canal this afternoon. Two workmen's trains, through some unexplained stupidity of the switchman, came in collision. Four persons were killed and many others injured.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 28th.  
There is great enthusiasm among the Salvadorians. General Rivera, with 6,000 Indians from Colapueque, has re-enforced Exata's army. There are rumors of another defeat of the Guatemalans, who are still retreating. The Salvadorians are advancing.

BOSTON, July 28th.  
The steamer *D. H. Miller*, which has arrived here from Baltimore, reports that on the 25th, when off Five Fathom bank, the lights picked up two boats containing twenty men, the crew of the British steamer *Charles Morand*, which sailed from New York for Vera Cruz last week. The *Morand* was sunk by an unknown schooner on the 26th. The *Charles Morand* was a British steamer built in Glasgow in 1884. She was owned by the "Charles Morand" Steamship Company of Liverpool and had the following dimensions: Length 200 feet, breadth 27.3, depth of hold 15.3.

Buenos Ayres, July 28th, evening.  
The revolutionary movement continues to spread. The fighting between the Government troops and the revolutionists to-day has been desperate. The Government forces were defeated and 1,000 of them killed or wounded.

The navy has joined the revolutionary movement. The insurgents' artillery bombarded the Government house and barracks to-day. A twenty-four hours' truce has been arranged. The triumph of the revolutionists appears assured.

The authorities have notified all telegraph companies whose lines connect with lines of that country that telegraphic communication will be suspended until further notice.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29th.  
Kroon Kaho, the quarter of the city in which martial law has been proclaimed by the Turkish authorities, is that part of Constantinople in which is situated the Armenian cathedral, the scene of the attack on Sunday by a mob on the Armenian patriarch because of his alleged weak attitude toward the Porte regarding the outrages perpetrated by the Turks in Armenia.

Four hundred Armenians who took part in the riotous demonstration again at the patriarch in the Armenian cathedral on Sunday have been arrested.

VIENNA, July 29th.  
The preparations for the marriage of the Archduchess Valeria of Austria have been proceeding on a magnificent scale, and the affair will be very imposing. Crowds daily block the streets around the palace at Ischl, where the ceremony is to take place. The Archduchess, who renounced all possibility of succeeding to the throne to marry the man of her choice, received many tokens of popular admiration. Sixty wagon-loads of flowers have been sent, which will be used in decorating the marriage hall.

A ukase is impending in Russia for the expulsion of Hebrews, numbering 4,000,000 from that country. This action is said to be contemplated as the only means of putting an end to the constant strife between the poorer classes of citizens and peasants and the Hebrews, who are growing out of the Jewish race and are the Rothschilds are urging France to use her influence with Russia for the prevention of the threatened expulsion.

PARIS, July 29th.  
An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Pelissier pit at St. Etienne to-day. It is reported that 120 men were killed and 15 were injured. General Nizet, formerly President of the Argentine Republic, who has been residing here, has suddenly taken his departure.

BERLIN, July 29th.  
The *Reichsanzeiger* to-day published Chancellor Caprivi's memorandum of the Anglo-German agreement relative to the return of Africa. It begins by stating that the German colonial policy, which is coming in contact with English policy, caused disagreeable complications. As negotiations on single points did not avail to complete a settlement, it was decided to deal with the disputes from one standpoint, after giving serious grounds for the concessions in Africa made by Germany to England. The memorandum concludes by insisting upon the value of Holigoland in view of the national sentiment in regard to that island and of islands of military importance. When the island is occupied by Germany it will be difficult for an enemy to blockade the north coast of the empire, and its possession will give Germany power in the North Sea and render it easier to defend the Baltic canal.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 29th.  
A revolution against Barillas has broken out in the eastern part of the republic. Several well-known generals lead it, and the downfall of the present Guatemalan Government is considered more than probable. Barillas is pleading for foreign intervention in his favor.

ZANZIBAR, July 29th.  
The French Bishop Levinhan, who has returned to Zanzibar from a mission in the interior, says that he met Emin Pasha on his way. Emin is not well, and there is considerable sickness among his company. Several officers were thought to be dying.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29th.  
Cholera is raging in Bagdad and vicinity, and great apprehension exists lest the scourge should spread westward.

LONDON, July 29th.  
The cholera is epidemic in Mecca. The Stewards' Cup at Goodwood was won by Marvel, with Galloping Queen second and Theophilus third.

The announcement is made in Berlin that the republic fund, so named by Bismarck when he cynically admitted in debate that he used it for the purpose of bribing newspapers, is no longer to be applied to secret service purposes. The money placed at the disposal of the Chancellor will be duly accounted for in the public documents. Chancellor Caprivi also publishes an account of the uses to which the fund had been applied in former years; but vagueness and lack of detail leave the exact disposition of certain sums a matter of conjecture, so that Bismarck's famous statement remains unchanged.

The Peace of Montenegro has made a formal demand upon the Porte for indemnity for the outrages committed by Albanians, and he threatens that Montenegro will cross the frontier in force unless prompt satisfaction is given by the Turks. The demand is significant, for the reason that Montenegro is so closely associated with Russia.

The action of the Board of Agriculture, replying to questions in the Commons to-day, declared, in the absence of authoritative proof, to consider the United States free from pleuro-pneumonia. He said that within a short time animals suffering from the disease have arrived at Liverpool from New York.

In Constantinople (Lady Dunlop's evidence in the Dunlop divorce case to-day, she denied point

blank under severe cross-examination that improper relations had ever existed between Wertheimer and herself. She admitted that Wertheimer had stigmatized her husband as a brainless lording. She was much hurt at his remarks and wept, but subsequently forgave him.

Asked by Sir Charles Russell whether Wertheimer's utterance concerning her husband was a reason why she kept him dangling at her heels, she said that she did not approve of the remarks and did not endorse them.

Lady Dunlop then left the stand and Isidor Wertheimer, the co-respondent, was called. His presence created a decided sensation in the courtroom. He is a freshly dressed young man of about 35, with a strong Hebrew cast of features.

His story was pretty much a repetition of Lady Dunlop's account of their relations with the addition of some interesting details bearing mainly upon the fact that he went to a certain shop to buy a linen. He went to America for various reasons, one of them being in consequence of a quarrel he had with his father and his uncle concerning a number of presents he had given to Lady Dunlop since her marriage. They consisted of horses, carriages, diamonds and other presents. He had no one occasion put 5,500 worth of furniture into the house for her before he went to America. He admitted his father had reproached him for it, and that he had said to him: "I hear you are spending a great deal of money on this woman. If you are not getting anything for it, you are a fool. If you are getting something for it, you are a blackguard."

Wertheimer further swore that while he had supplied her with money before her marriage, he had never done so since. He stoutly denied that their friendship had ever been other than platonic and states that he would have gladly married her at any time, but he was sorry to say that she would not have him.

"Admiration doesn't fully describe my feelings for her," he said with a fervor that it started a titter among the court-room. He saw now that it was wrong for him to have gone about with Lady Dunlop as freely as he did, but she knew that he would never insult her, which was more than could be said of some of Lord Dunlop's friends and relatives. Some medical evidence was then called to prove that it was practically impossible that Lady Dunlop could have been Wertheimer's mistress during the time suggested.

Lord Dunlop was then recalled, and he denied the story that he, with two others, had tossed up to see which of them should sleep with Bilton. The case was then adjourned.

It is officially announced that the English Government has received a telegram from Buenos Ayres saying that the Government has triumphed and that all is over.

The following cable, dated Buenos Ayres, July 28, 2.20 p.m., has been received at the Legation of the Argentine Republic in this city.

"It is announced that the insurrection is completely subdued, the President of the republic and the national Cabinet giving orders from the National Government House. The Finance Minister is at liberty."

Senior Garcia, the signer of the above dispatch, is the Argentine Minister of Finance. He was taken prisoner by the revolutionists at the beginning of the outbreak on Saturday.

The Argentine Legation in London to-night received the following telegram from Buenos Ayres, signed by Finance Minister Garcia: "The Government is completely victorious. The mutineers have capitulated and will deposit their arms in the arsenal. All the rebellious superior officers will be dismissed. The troops will return to their quarters commanded by local officers. The forces mobilized by the Government are returning to the provinces. The political situation is thoroughly conciliated. The city and whole country are quiet."

A dispatch to the *Times*, dated Buenos Ayres July 28, 7 p.m., says: "It is reported that the terms of the agreement between the Government and the revolutionary forces have been agreed upon. According to these, the civilians who have taken part in the insurrection will not be punishable. All the captains of the revolutionary forces and all the officers above the grade of captain will be deprived of rank. The artillery of the insurrectionists will be surrendered to-morrow."

The above dispatch is President Celman's version of the situation at Buenos Ayres. Private dispatches from that city dated July 28th, 9.30 p.m., state that there is no change in the situation, no chance for a compromise between the factions. The matter, the dispatches say, must be fought out.

In the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office stated that the British Minister at Buenos Ayres had sent a dispatch to the Foreign Office stating that President Celman had left Buenos Ayres, and that negotiations between the Government and the leader of the revolution were proceeding.

The *Times* has the following from Buenos Ayres, 9 a.m.

Both sides have been re-enforced. The Celmanites are arming a number of cut-throats at the Government house.

Noon.  
The squadron is firing at the Government house. Firing has recommenced in several parts of the city. The Celmanites are evacuating their positions.

2 p.m.  
Celman, Roca and all the Ministers have left the Government house.

4 p.m.  
Alem and Lopez state that they have ordered the squadron to cease firing. They are getting their men away as quickly as possible. The revolutionists have practically yielded because they no cartridges left. They had only 100,000 instead of 1,000,000, as they had calculated. The men wanted to make an attack with bayonets, but at the risk of their own lives the Civil Union chiefs declined to permit such terrible bloodshed.

6 p.m.  
The civil troops are quieter and more disposed to withdraw.

RIO JANEIRO, July 29th.  
The following dispatch has been received from Buenos Ayres dated at 12 noon to-day. The armistice has been prolonged. The negotiations between the Government and foreign Ministers, who are endeavoring to bring about a restoration of peace. Efforts are being made to form a coalition of the Ministry. Congress has assembled.

LONDON, July 30th.  
Gladstone, speaking at the National Liberal Club to-night, said there never had been more distinct proof that the national heart and mind are with the Liberals than has been afforded since the assembling of the present Parliament. Regarding the mission of General Simoes to the Roman courts, he said it appeared to be to induce the Pope to prop up the falling Anti-Franch party. Every one regarded the matter with mingling and suspicion, with doubt and indignation, and even with disgust.

It is the intention of the Opposition to put numerous questions to the Government relative to the Behring sea dispute when the vote for the Foreign Office comes up.

The action for divorce by Viscount Dunlop against his wife, who, previous to marriage, was a singer in a music hall, and in which Isidor Wertheimer was named as co-respondent, ended

to-day with a verdict for the defendant. When Lady Dunlop made her appearance she was greeted with loud cheers.

Justice Hannan, on summing up, said it was very evident that the suit had been brought by Lord Clancarty, and not by his son, Viscount Dunlop, and throughout his remarks showed that he sided with Lady Dunlop.

The address to the jury was somewhat of a surprise on account of the rather unusual leniency with which the defendant's indiscretions were treated, and also, because of the severity with which the Court animadverted upon Viscount Dunlop's conduct.

The charge, as a whole, was so distinctly favorable to Lady Dunlop that it amounted almost to instructions for a verdict in her favor, though it is doubtful if the result was in any way altered thereby.

The Court emphasized the dangers attending the life of an actress, and pointed out that members of the profession could hardly fail to acquire less strict notions as to what constituted proper behavior, than were expected of women in ordinary walks of life. Conduct which on the part of the latter would be proper positive of loose morals might among the former be nothing more than a conventionalism.

His Honor dwelt with marked disapproval upon Lord Dunlop's desertion of his wife. His proper course, he said, was either to live with and support her or obtain a divorce for causes existing at the time of separation.

On the contrary, he practically forced her to maintain herself amid all the forms of temptation, and set upon upon her in the evident hope of her having been led into wrong doing.

The Court also alluded to the apparent fact that Dunlop's father, Lord Clancarty, seemed to have instigated the suit, and the trouble between the couple, which probably had been avoided if they had been left to themselves.

Lady Dunlop, who during the trial had always left the court through the rear exit, in order to avoid the crowd, went out by the main entrance after the conclusion of the oration from the throne inside, and seemed quite elated over her vindication.

It is stated that she proposes to follow up her victory fully and require the Viscount to maintain her, and, if she can manage it, to live with her.

Civilized Europe is shocked at the receipt of the full details of the Russian persecution of the Jews. The persecutions are the most cruel character. The first order was: "No Jew is any longer permitted to own or even farm lands."

All Jewish landowners, farmers and agricultural laborers are thus expelled from village homes, and unless they have saved means enough for their sustenance they will be reduced to beggary.

To intensify the severity of this edict the Government officials have included hundreds of small towns in the category of country villages and expelled Jews from them by the tens of thousands, who will thus be rendered homeless.

These laws, known as the May laws, were promulgated in 1882, but never enforced until now. The cruel part of these prohibitions is that an enormous proportion of the Jewish population are skilled agriculturists, artisans and professional men who would add largely to the wealth of the empire. All these will now be ruined. It is estimated that nearly a million people will be expelled from their homes under these most tyrannical and reactionary laws. The consequent migration causes excitement among the starving fugitives in the cities where Jews are still allowed to dwell. Their sufferings are dangerous and may possibly result in pestilence; but only one object can be contemplated by the instigators of the persecution, namely, the total extermination of the 4,000,000 Jews in Russia.

The troubles which afflicted the Jews in Russia seven years ago arose from branches of the law. A certain number of perpetrators were brought to justice and punished. In the present case the Government legalizes persecution. Jews have always been subject to exceptional laws which, however, did not render their living impossible. They, in fact, increased in numbers, wealth and intelligence; were industrious, thrifty, law-abiding and sober, and were successful as merchants, artisans and agriculturists.

A few were permitted to enter the university and a few were allowed to be lawyers, physicians and men of science. All this is now changed. Such persecution involves cruelty for which history furnishes no parallel.

It is rumored that the victims of this Russian oppression will, as in 1882, break through the cordon on the Austrian and Prussian frontiers and find an asylum in free England, to the injury of its overstocked labor market.

The *Times* correspondent at Buenos Ayres says: "The exasperation against Celman is indelible. Unless he resigns it is feared that attempts will be made upon his life. The Bourne is clear and a sentiment posted up at 480. The exchange shops quote gold at 480."

President Celman does not appear to realize his position. It is reported that the squadron has surrendered. The Minister of War has issued a bulletin paroling the rank and the revolutionists and declaring that 300,000 National Guards are ready to defend the country and President Celman. The bulletin is treated with derision, and copies which have been scattered throughout the city are trampled under foot by the people. The outlook is bad unless Celman's declarations are more bravado.

Buenos Ayres, July 30th.—1.30 p.m.  
The city is quiet and business is reviving.

LONDON, July 30th.  
The Chamber of Deputies last night sent a vote of censure to the Government regarding the payment by Portugal to England of £38,000 on account of the seizure of the Delagoa Bay Railway. He denounced the Government for paying over the money, and declared that England's action in demanding payment was an imposition.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs explained that in rescinding the contract with the railway company Portugal had placed the company in financial difficulty.

At the suggestion of the British Minister at Lisbon, who said that England would consider it in the light of good will, Portugal had voluntarily advanced the amount to England, and not to the British company, which, he said, Portugal did not recognize. Mayrhofer was not satisfied with the Foreign Minister's explanation and will renew the interpellation.

VIENNA, July 30th.  
The Salzach river has overflowed its banks and inundated the surrounding country. Many persons along the line of the river were drowned and many houses were destroyed.

St. PETERSBURG, July 30th.  
A ukase has been issued forbidding further action by Protestant missionaries, especially in Western Russia.

PARIS, July 30th.  
The Post Office officials discovered to-day that 125,000 francs had been stolen from a registered mail bag in transit.

General Sausser, Military Governor of Paris is dying.

The Pelissier pit at St. Etienne, in which the explosion of fire damp occurred yesterday, has been cleared of the bodies of the victims, numbering ninety-eight, have been recovered.

The preliminary examination of Eyraud, the assassin of Guille, continues to attract public

attention by its dramatic character. Yesterday there was a scene when Eyraud was confronted with Garanger, who supplanted him in the affections of Gabrielle Bompard and induced her to return to Paris and confess.

Eyraud glared at his rival and looked as if he were ready to spring upon him and throttle him. Garanger gave his testimony with apparent unconcern. He told the whole story from the date of his first acquaintance with Gabrielle, and the confessions she had made to him. His disclosures are likely to be of great assistance in her defense.

Eyraud accused Garanger of conspiring with Gabrielle against him to save her life and procure his death. He declared he did not wish Gabrielle should suffer, but he could not do with a lie upon his lips.

He had told the truth in all his confessions since he had been under examination, and he was satisfied. Eyraud is writing a history of his crime, to be published and sold after his death for the benefit of his widow and daughter.

OTTAWA (Ont.), July 30th.

Information was received here from England to-day that the Imperial Government had decided to undertake, this fall, the construction of the proposed defenses on the Pacific coast. The intelligence caused great satisfaction in military circles, as Sir Frederick Middleton, co-commander of the Canadian militia, on more than one occasion urged that there should be no delay in making the posts on the western seaboard as secure as Halifax on the Atlantic.

The plans provide for a series of shore batteries and forts adjacent to the naval station at Esquimaux, where the dry dock is located, as well as the protection of Vancouver, B.C., in a similar manner.

Vancouver will require a series of batteries on the surrounding islands in order to protect the approaches to that harbor. The entire cost of the work will exceed \$3,000,000. It was expected that one-third of this would be contributed by the Dominion Government.

NEW YORK, July 30th.

President Houston of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was found in regular fighting attitude to-day in his office in the Mills building. He said to a reporter that the company's steamer *Colima* touched at San Jose de Guatemala, on July 17th, and the authorities there made a demand for the cases of rifles on board consigned to Salvador. The agent of the company, J. H. Linnich, offered to send the arms back, and in pursuance of that decision transferred a case to the launch which was moored alongside. It was intended to ship the arms on the upward-bound steamer, the *City of Sydney* which arrived in port that day.

After the guns were stowed on the launch the Guatemala troops took forcible possession of them and formally confiscated the entire shipment.

President Houston considers this a high-handed outrage of Guatemala, and the company has demanded \$50,000 from Guatemala as indemnity for injury to its business.

#### OUR LAME INVASION OF CHINA.

The United States have six merchants, twenty-three mechanics, and six miners in all China. The remainder of Americans resident there are principally missionaries—women and children. It is not supposed that the six merchants have made a very deep impression on the commerce of the Central Flowery Land. The twenty-three mechanics are not competing with an unequal number of Chinese citizens for the inspiring remuneration of 10 cents a day. They are mostly engineers who do work on ship-board and on land, of which Chinese are incapable. The six miners are not working for themselves, but the Chinese government, which does not allow itself to be bothered by the way with American hydraulic miners, as they are called. There are muttered threats in some quarters that something is going to be done with these six merchants, twenty-three mechanics and six miners because the United States is excluding the coolie hordes heading for these shores. There is, however, considerable vagueness in what is said.

It is not clear whether the six merchants, the twenty-three mechanics and the six miners are to be sent home, or that no more merchants, mechanics and miners are to be admitted. If expulsion is what is intended we would be in a position to send 1,000 Chinese merchants on the dead "run out" of this country for any American merchant delinquent in China. For example, it would be in our power if so minded to march out somewhere in the neighborhood of 8,000 coolies for each of the expelled mechanics and miners. The game seems to be one in which whatever way it is played, we are bound to have the upper hand. If China should "go" for the missionaries as well as the merchants, mechanics and miners, she will be the greatest sufferer herself. The missionaries are in China for the benefit of China, and not their own. If China will not accept the bread of life at the hands of American missionaries, she is not allowed to spread her opium dens, brothels and joint houses in the United States, the consequences will be more disastrous to her than us.

On every side in this controversy the most monstrous pretensions are encountered. This country is being overrun with coolies, who have deranged our industrial system. They have learned scores of trades, and now monopolize them. They have introduced misery and want among our own people. They corrupt the air of our towns. Their merchants have grabbed whatever there is of the Chinese trade. They go wherever they please, settle down where they like, engage in any pursuit they select, and evade taxation. Our six merchants, twenty-three mechanics and six miners cannot do just as they want. They are confined to the treaty ports. They cannot go 100 miles outside them without a passport. They cannot enter the interior without permission. They are not allowed to engage in manufactures. They can import or export goods only. The mechanics and miners are equally restricted. There is no reciprocity whatever observable. We concede everything and get practically nothing. There never was anything like this before developed in international relations. The claims which China is setting up are more outrageous than those of England in the time of the Revolution. The former is trying to assert a suzerainty over the United States. All her people, she demands, must be allowed to come and go and do what they please in this country. But in China the American is hedged about with restrictions of every kind, as vexatious as they can be rendered.

This queer sort of international arrangement, in which all the advantages are clearly on one side, has so far flourished mainly because of the ignorance which has prevailed on the other side of the mountains. There are some people who believe that there is a great deal of money to be made out of China, one way or another. They are bound to be undeceived in the course of time. But for the present the nervous clutching at a possible great prize goes on. Those persons agree to reveal the secret of their motives. They are usually philanthropists with their noses up in the air. It is humanity alone that leads them to support the little Brown Man. Their cant and spivelling are the most disgusting features of the whole business. They ordinarily do not believe one word of what they say. They are willing to sacrifice the best interests of any group of states to make a "turn".

But of late years a great change for the better has taken place. Our Eastern friends have descended in a great many instances from the lofty commonplaces to which the controversy was given over. They have safely passed the point at which it is generally supposed that the trade of the Orient is going to enrich the nation which secures it. This notion is a survival from conditions of trade which prevailed in the Middle Ages. The trade of the Orient is not enriching any nation just now. England would not have been able to stand the drain which it imposes, if she had not imposed Indian opium on the Chinese. It represents to us an international bazaar, in which we buy \$4 worth, for the \$1 worth we sell. This point once safely turned, the road which leads to the solution of the Chinese Question becomes comparatively unobstructed. Earnest work in the other lines of the inquiry will in time produce throughout the length and breadth of the country that unanimity against further China is a canon which has so long held the people of the Pacific States.

The coolies wherever they gather together in numbers do much toward stimulating inquiry. They go through the same stages everywhere. They first beam as the inoffensive washerman. Then comes the Sunday-school stage. After that usually the break occurs. The highbinder and gambler appear on the scene. There is nothing thereforward but the multiplication of vile dens, the increase of criminal practices, the spread of new and repulsive vices, the rising of reeking haunts of barbarism in the midst of Christian civilization, the dissemination of horrible diseases, general abhorrence, and disgust.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

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## Today's Advertisements.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND  
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship  
"BRECONSHIRE."  
Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above,  
on or about THURSDAY, the 4th September.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th August, 1890. [1037]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"GANGES."  
Captain T. J. Alderton, will leave for the above  
place about 24 hours after her arrival here with  
the outward English mails.  
E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 26th August, 1890. [13]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI  
AND KORE.  
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"VERONA."  
Captain F. H. Seymour, will leave for the above  
places, on FRIDAY, the 3rd September, at  
DAYLIGHT.  
E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 26th August, 1890. [13]

UNION LINE.  
FOR KORE AND YOKOHAMA.  
THE Steamship  
"ALTONOWER."  
Captain Barnett, will be despatched for the above  
ports, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at NOON,  
instead of as previously advertised.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th August, 1890. [1199]

UNION LINE.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM MIDDLESBRO, PENANG, AND  
SINGAPORE.  
THE Steamship  
"ALTONOWER."  
Captain Barnett, having arrived from the above  
ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the  
undersigned for countersignature and to take  
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-  
side.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer  
will be at once landed, and stored at Con-  
signees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance  
will be effected.  
All claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd  
inst., or they will not be recognised.  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th August, 1890. [1221]

ZETLAND LODGE,  
No. 525.  
A REGULAR MEETING of the above  
named Lodge will be held in the FREEMAS-  
ONS' HALL, Zetland Street, MONDAY EVEN-  
ING, the 1st prox., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.  
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 26th August, 1890. [1227]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL  
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.  
THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably  
situated within a few minutes walk of the  
'River Steamer Wharves,' is now open to receive  
Visitors.  
The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably  
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting  
Rooms, and accommodation generally will be  
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.  
The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every  
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in expe-  
rienced hands.  
Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best  
quality only.  
C. BOND,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1890. [1047]

HOTELS.  
THE HOTEL MARINA.  
THIS strictly FIRST CLASS HOTEL, now  
situated in the Harbour of Victoria, offers  
guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness  
and Refreshing breezes: the avoidance of street  
noises, and unwholesome odours, &c.  
Grand Promenade Deck, Airy Dining Room,  
Ladies' Parlor, Billiard and Reading Rooms,  
Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bathroom  
and Verandah to each.  
The Table D'Hôte is unexcelled.  
The Hotel Launch runs regularly to and from  
Peddar's Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge;  
for time table see Bills.  
ANDREW FOSTER,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 13th August, 1890. [1178]

MACAO ROTISSERIE,  
Nos. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA.  
BEST BRANDS OF WINES AND SPIRITS.  
Tiffins and Dinners to order.  
MISS C. PALMER,  
Proprietress.  
Macao, 19th August, 1890. [1197]

THE BOA VISTA.  
BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.  
THIS house, situated on the sea shore in one  
of the best and healthiest parts of Macao,  
and commanding an admirable view facing the  
South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the  
1st July.  
Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with  
excellent cuisine and choice Wines.  
Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths.  
Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and  
Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.  
A small dairy is attached to the premises.  
MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,  
Proprietress.  
[1978]

CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR,  
INLAND SEA and JAPAN COAST PILOT.  
Telegraphic Address: POWERS,  
Nagasaki.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1890. [1571]

## Intimations.

CAUTION TO SHIPOWENERS AND  
CAPTAINS.

RAHTJEN'S ANTI-FOULING COM-  
POSITIONS.  
Other makes than our original Manufacture  
are now being sold.  
The genuine and only Composition connected  
with Mr. RAHTJEN himself is HARTMANN'S  
RAHTJEN'S and packages are marked with these  
words and Trade Mark as open hand in red.

REJECT ALL OTHERS.

Agents in Hongkong  
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1003]


SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHAR-  
BONNAGES DU TONKIN.  
CAPITAL 4 MILLION FRANCS.  
AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING will  
take place at Hongkong, on the 3rd Sep-  
tember, 1890, at the Registered Office, in Victoria  
Buildings, at noon, 12 o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.  
1.—Issue of 6000 Debiture Bonds of 100  
Haiphong Dollars each.  
2.—Authorization of hypothecating the property  
of the Society.  
3.—Modification of the Articles of Association.  
Owners of at least 20 Shares to be present, in  
order to have the right to attend the above  
meeting, shall have to deposit them at the Com-  
pany's Office, not later than the 23rd of August,  
and will receive in exchange a card of admission.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. GEORG.  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1890. [1192]

SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of  
SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the  
Office of the Company, Room No. 6, Connaught  
House, on SATURDAY, the 30th August, at  
12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the Directors and Statement of  
Accounts to the 30th June, 1890.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th August,  
both days inclusive.  
By Order of Board of Directors,  
W. HUTTON POTTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 13th August, 1890. [1177]

TOURISTS.  
ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our  
choice collection of Japanese and Chinese  
FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in  
Japan.  
Every article guaranteed as represented. No  
trouble to show goods. One price only.  
DEAKIN BROS. & Co.,  
16 Bund, Yokohama,  
next door to  
Farsani's Photographic Studio.  
[527]

INTIMATION.  
J. Blackhead & Co.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,  
AND  
PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
NAVY CONTRACTORS,  
AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.  
No. 11, PRAYA CENTRAL.  
(Opposite Peddar's Wharf).  
SOLE AGENTS  
for  
RAHTJEN'S  
GENUINE  
COMPOSITION  
FOR  
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.  
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially man-  
ufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.  
CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS  
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST  
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.  
  
SAPOLIO.  
ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S  
SAPOLIO  
FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.  
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS  
MAX HAASSEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.  
CONSERVED MEATS.  
VEGETABLES and FRUIT  
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-  
moor.  
SWEDISH TAR and OREGON FINE  
LUMBER.  
FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,  
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'  
MACHINERY and TOOLS.  
EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.  
REASONABLE PRICES.  
ALL KINDS OF  
COALS  
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [159]

NOTICE.  
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA  
DOCK COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS  
are respectfully informed that, if upon  
their arrival in this Harbour a fine of the  
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,  
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HXAN  
Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive  
prompt attention.  
In the event of complaints being found  
necessary, communication with the Undersigned  
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken  
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1889. [15]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

| STEAMERS. | FROM.     | DATE.         | AGENTS.                 |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Batavia   | Vancouver | August 26th   | Adamson, Bell & Co.     |
| Bombay    | Bombay    | August 26th   | Carlowitz & Co.         |
| Bombay    | Bombay    | August 27th   | Messageries Maritimes.  |
| Bombay    | Bombay    | August 28th   | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| Bombay    | Bombay    | August 29th   | Butterfield & Swire.    |
| Bombay    | Bombay    | September 1st | P. & O. S. N. Co.       |
| Bombay    | Bombay    | September 1st | Russell & Co.           |
| Bombay    | Bombay    | September 2nd | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| Bombay    | Bombay    | September 2nd | P. & O. S. N. Co.       |

| DESTINATION.                | VESSELS.           | AGENTS.                 | DATE OF LEAVING.      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| London, &c., via Suez Canal | Pekin              | P. & O. S. N. Co.       | Sept. 4th, at noon.   |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Orizaba            | Butterfield & Swire.    | To-morrow, at 4 p.m.  |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Flagstaff          | Atchafal, Karberg & Co. | About Sept. 8th.      |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Djennah            | Messageries Maritimes.  | Aug. 28th, at noon.   |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Preussien          | Melchers & Co.          | To-morrow, at 4 p.m.  |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Bremer             | Adamson, Bell & Co.     | About Sept. 4th.      |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Carlowitz & Co.         | Sept. 5th, at noon.   |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | About August 28th.    |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Pacific Mail S. S. Co.  | Sept. 4th, at 1 p.m.  |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | O. & O. S. S. Co.       | Sept. 16th, at 1 p.m. |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Adamson, Bell & Co.     | Sept. 4th, at noon.   |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Russell & Co.           | Sept. 16th, at 4 p.m. |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Gibb, Livingston & Co.  | About Sept. 23th.     |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | To-morrow, at 4 p.m.  |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Butterfield & Swire.    | About August 29th.    |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Yuen Fat Hong           | To-morrow, daylight.  |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Chan Seng Hong          | August 30th.          |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | P. & O. S. N. Co.       | Sept. 5th, daylight.  |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Siemens & Co.           | Aug. 28th, at 11 a.m. |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Russell & Co.           | Aug. 29th, at noon.   |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Butterfield & Swire.    | August 28th.          |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | P. & O. S. N. Co.       | Quick despatch.       |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Butterfield & Swire.    | To-morrow, at 4 p.m.  |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Russell & Co.           | Aug. 28th, at 4 p.m.  |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | A. R. Marty             | To-morrow, daylight.  |
| London, via Suez Canal      | Genoa, London, &c. | Douglas Lapraik & Co.   | To-morrow, at 11 a.m. |

Intimations.  
W. BREWER.  
HAS JUST RECEIVED

COLLIERS OIL PAINTING.  
Brassey's Naval Annual, 1890.  
Liquid Fuel for Mechanical Purposes.  
Gas and Petroleum Engines.  
Fletcher on Quantities.  
Electric Light Fitting by Urquhart.  
Wrinkles in Electric Lighting.  
Holmes' Practical Electric Lighting.  
Hypnotism by Moll.  
Practical Metallurgy by Gower.  
Iron and Steel Founding, Wythe.  
How to Measure, 40 cents.  
Nancy Lake's Menus made Easy.  
Summer No. of Graphic with col. plate, 30 cts.  
Large quantity of Good Violin and Piano Music.  
New French Sketches and Photo Gravures.  
New Scotch Pocket Knives, Razors, and Erasing  
Knives.  
W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.  
[156]

PIANOS  
ON  
HIRE.  
A. HAHN.  
PIANO-TUNER AND REPAIRER.  
PIANOS  
FOR  
SALE.  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, FANCY GOODS,  
&c., &c., &c.  
No. 2, PEDDERS STREET.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1890. [1226]

ROBERT LANG & CO.,  
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.  
NEW HATS.  
CHRISTY'S & HEATH'S Black, Brown and Grey FELT HATS.  
DOUBLE and SINGLE TERA and other SOFT FELTS.  
Best English-made STRAW HATS.  
LADIES' FELT HELMETS and  
CALCUTTA PITH HATS.  
TWEED CAPS.  
ROBERT LANG & Co.  
[139]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-  
WAYS COMPANY, LTD.  
SUMMER TIME TABLE.  
To take effect from 1st May.  
The CARS RUN between St. John's Place  
and Victoria Gap as follows:—  
WEEK DAYS.  
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.  
10 to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.  
2 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
THURSDAYS.  
NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M.  
SUNDAYS.  
CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.  
12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
9.10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.  
Special Cars may be obtained on application  
to the Superintendent.  
Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent  
Tickets and Reduced Tickets at the Office.  
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1890. [698]

Dr. Knorr's  
ANTIPYRINE.  
(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains (100).)  
IS the most approved and most efficacious  
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,  
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,  
TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-  
COUGH, and many other complaints. It is  
also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-  
mended by the medical Faculty. To be had from  
every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for  
Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin  
bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR"  
in red letters.  
Supplies constantly on hand at the China  
Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents  
for China. Beware of spurious imitations!  
Hongkong 20th May, 1889. [1424]

A. G. GORDON & CO.,  
LIMITED.  
ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,  
GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT  
CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-  
MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON  
and TIMBER MERCHANTS.  
WORKS:  
BOWLINGTON, EAST POINT.  
OFFICE:  
9, PRAYA CENTRAL.  
STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED,  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [54]

Geo. Fenwick & Co.,  
LIMITED.  
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.  
ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS  
FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL  
CONTRACTORS, &c.  
Established 1880.  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [1519]

NOTICE.  
THOMAS KERR & CO.  
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS  
AND  
CONTRACTORS.  
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,  
KOWLOON.  
OFFICE—No. 12, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1889. [156]

SIEN TING,  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation free.  
Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [157]

GRIFFITH'S  
NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,  
No. 2, D'AGUIAR STREET,  
(Between the New Oriental Bank, and  
Mr. Lamont's Auction Rooms),  
Entrance from D'AGUIAR Street or Ice House St.  
MR. GRIFFITH'S STUDIO is open daily  
from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. for producing  
First-class PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS in all  
the newest styles. Views of Hongkong and the  
Coast Ports, with choice illustrations of Chinese  
life and character, always ready.  
Portraits enlarged to life size and painted in  
Oils or Water Colours by First-class  
Artists. Miniatures on Ivory, and all kinds of  
reproductions.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890. [143]

## Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. per Share  
for the six months ended 30th June, 1890,  
declared at Monday's Ordinary Half-yearly  
Meeting, will be payable at the premises of the  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
on and after TUESDAY, the 26th instant, and  
Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend  
Warrants at the Company's Office for No. 14,  
Praya Central.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [1218]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year  
ending 30th June last, at the rate of £1.10  
and a BONUS of 1 Stg. per Share of £125 is  
payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th inst.,  
at the Office of the Corporation, where Share-  
holders are requested to apply for Warrants.  
By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1890. [1210]

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the  
SHAREHOLDERS of the BALMORAL  
Gold Mining Company, Limited, will be held  
at the Hongkong Hotel, Victoria, in the Colony  
of Hongkong, at 3 o'clock p.m., on SATURDAY,  
the 6th day of September, 1890, when the sub-  
joined resolutions which were passed at the  
Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company  
held on the 21st day of August, 1890, will be  
submitted for confirmation as Special Resolu-  
tions.

1.—That the Capital of The Balmoral Gold  
Mining Company, Limited, be increased  
from £150,000 to £180,000 by the creation  
of Three Thousand New Shares of £10  
each, to be fully paid up.  
2.—That the said New Shares be, in the first  
instance, allotted to those Shareholders  
whose names shall appear on the Register  
of Shareholders of the said Company on 1st  
day of September next, and who shall on  
or before the 15th day of September next,  
apply for the same to be allotted to them, in  
the proportion of one New Share for every  
five Old Shares held by them, but that no  
Shareholder shall be entitled to claim that  
any fractional part of any New Share be  
allotted to him.  
3.—That all New Shares not applied for by such  
Shareholders within the time aforesaid be  
disposed of and allotted by the Directors in  
such manner as they shall think fit.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
K. A. STEVENS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1890. [1207]

KUHN & CO.,  
JAPANESE AND CHINESE FINE  
ART DEPOT.  
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1890. [11072]

## Insurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST  
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30  
NEXT BIRTHDAY.  
£1,000 STG. payable at death, would  
cost per quarter at the rate of  
£ 6 18 0 (a) If premiums are payable for  
whole of life  
or £ 9 11 6 (b) If premiums are limited to 20  
years  
or £ 11 4 6 (c) If premiums are limited to 15  
years  
or £ 13 0 0 (d) If the Sum Assured is made  
payable at age 50, or at  
death if previous.  
\* Secured payments.  
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40  
n. b. would cost respectively (a) £815  
(b) £115.0 (c) £122.4 (d) £7.28 per quarter.  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
932—4] STANDARD LIFE OFFICE  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877  
IN HAMBURG.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.  
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN  
LONDON.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and  
LIFE at Current Rates.  
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [57]

NOTICE.  
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY  
LIMITED.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.  
The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.  
WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.  
HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [1217]

GENERAL NOTICE.  
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000. } \$233,333.33.  
EQUAL TO..... }  
RESERVE FUND.....\$118,000.00.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
LEX SHING, Esq. | LO YUEN MOON, Esq.  
LOU TEO SHUN, Esq. |  
MANAGER—HO AMEL.  
MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
world.  
HEAD OFFICE, 5 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. [159]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB  
RACE MEETING, 1890.  
A Full Descriptive Report, in pamphlet form.  
Orders may be sent to the following Agents:—  
Mr. W. Brewer.  
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.  
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.  
The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.  
The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office,  
Peddar's Hill.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1890.

G. FALCONER & CO.,  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANU-  
FACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CLOCKS, CHAINS, and BOOKS.  
No. 14, Queen's Road Central. [912]

## For Sale.

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.

THE New Stem Winder and Enamelled Dial

WATERBURY WATCH.  
SERIES J.—For Gentlemen, or large size.  
SERIES L.—For Ladies, or small size.  
Winders less than a dozen turns;  
Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with  
all the latest improvements. A  
perfect and unrivalled timekeeper;  
reliable, durable and accurate,  
and also  
SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The  
best form of the original Waterbury: offered at  
the reduced price of \$2.70 each.  
Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied  
by remittance for cost.  
THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
Sole Agents in Japan, China,  
Canton, Hongkong & Macao.  
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 20th February, 1890. [1198]

FOR SALE.  
HAUENSTEIN'S FAMILY HOTEL, with  
BILLIARD-ROOMS and BOWLING  
ALLEY.  
This popular Hotel is admirably situated on  
the island of Koolangoo.  
For further particulars, apply to  
N. MOALLE.  
Amoy, 4th August, 1890. [1146]

FOR SALE.  
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.  
SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, IRROYS  
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, HOCK,  
BRANDIES, WHISKIES, MACHINERY,  
GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S SEWING  
MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS and  
VARNISH, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES,  
SODA WATER MACHINERY, JET'S  
SANITARY COMPOUNDS, BICYCLE  
WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.  
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